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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

APRIL 1985

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DOWN, BUT NOT OUT

Economic growth in Utah during 1985 has slowed down. A number of the State's economic indicators offer convincing evidence of this. Among the most convincing are: (1) the unemployment rate increasing by nearly one percentage point since December and, (2) the nonfarm year-over job growth rate slipping substantially With this slow economic start in 1985, it is very unlikely that the economic achievements of 1984 will be duplicated.

Some of the reduction in the State's economic activity has resulted from slower national economic growth. The GNP (Gross National Product) grew at a lethargic 1.3 percent annual rate in first quarter 1985, canceling a portion of Utah's economic prospects. The extensive problems in Utah's mining industries have also hindered economic progress. In addition, the manufacturing and construction industries are not providing the stimulus they did a year ago.

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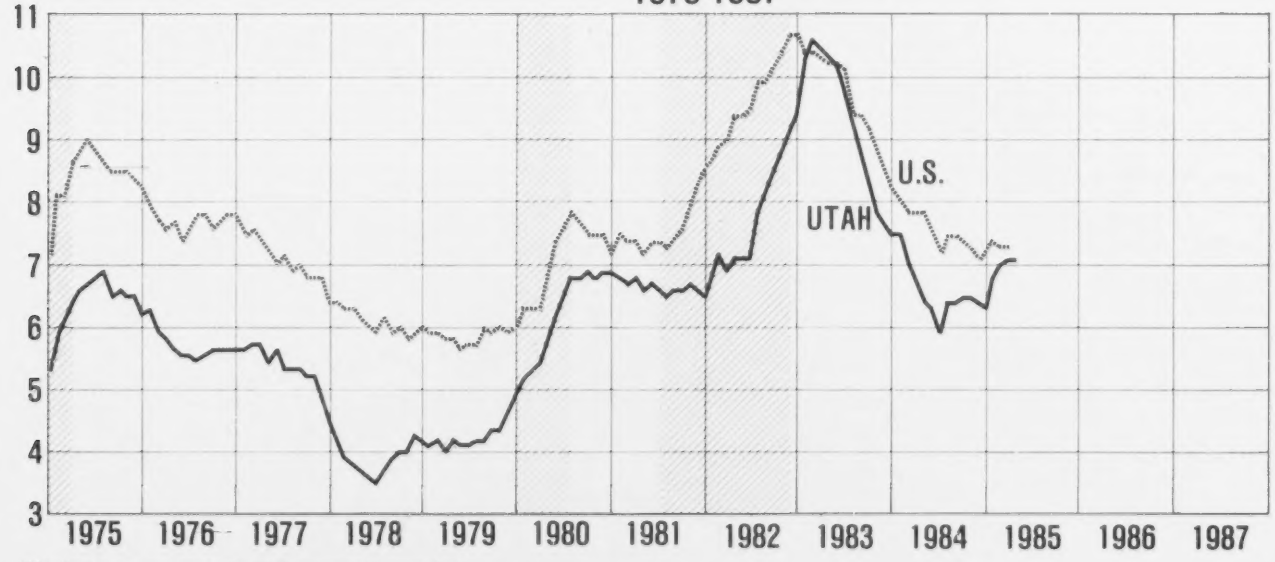
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Despite negative conditions in some of Utah's industries, others remain healthy. The service and trade sectors are displaying robust year-over growth rates, providing nearly 75.0 percent of Utah's new jobs. Nonresidential construction activity remains strong, manifested by a 23.0 percent year-over rise in valuation during first quarter 1985. Defense-related manufacturing job growth is still at double digit levels. The excellent conditions in these industries, plus the continuing favorable outlook for inflation and interest rates, should help Utah stave off recessionary conditions in 1985.

CREEPING UPWARD

Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 7.1 percent in April remained the same as March's revised rate. The rate in recent months, however, has crept upward and closer to the national unemployment rate. Increasing unemployment mainly from the mining, primary metals, and electronics industries has increased the rate from 6.3 percent in December to its current 7.1 percent. For the second month in a row, it is also higher than the year ago rate (6.4 percent - April 1984). Additionally, the number of unemployed persons in April 1985 (52,500) is 6,400 higher than in April 1984 (46,100).

A good indication that the unemployment rate may edge even higher is the considerable rise in initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits during March and April. Since initial claims measure newly unemployed workers, they are a good signal of changes in unemployment levels. With initial claims rising unemployment could increase in coming months, especially if fewer new jobs are created.

MODERATING JOB GROWTH

Utah's economy is not producing jobs as quickly as it did in 1984. The year-over growth rate for nonfarm jobs has slipped from around 5.5 percent in December 1984 to almost 4.0 percent in April 1985. The 1,600 jobs lost in mining during this period caused some of this decline. Construction and manufacturing are also not producing as many jobs as last year.

On the positive side, services and trade are generating the majority of Utah's new job opportunities. Together, they have accounted for 18,000 of Utah's 25,000 new jobs since April 1984. The total 25,000 new jobs created since last year is also nothing to sneeze at. Just two years ago, Utah would have been overjoyed to register this type of job increase.

SLOWER, BUT HOPEFULLY NO RECESSION

The brisk economic pace associated with economic recovery has undoubtedly abated in recent months. The movements of numerous Utah economic indicators certainly verify this. Unemployment has been edging upward with job growth moderating. Mining layoffs have also somewhat derailed the economic train.

However, other economic sectors in Utah are still much too strong for the State to suddenly slide into another recession in 1985. The services and trade industries best exemplify these strengths, with continuing high levels of economic activity. Nonresidential construction and defense-related manufacturing should also help offset some of the State's economic problems. Don't expect another banner year like 1984, but still anticipate some moderate economic gains in 1985.

SUMMER JOB PROSPECTS FOR UTAH'S YOUTH - 1985

Youth in Utah's Labor Force have a fairly promising outlook for summer jobs in 1985. Most industries — retail trade, services, construction, manufacturing, and agriculture — which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, are currently experiencing reasonably strong job growth rates. During the past 12 months total jobs in these industries have increased from 5 to 15 percent. By comparison total nonagricultural employment in Utah is currently about 4.0 percent greater than in 1984, and is reminiscent of some pre-recession growth years. Another measure of labor demand, job openings listed with Job Service offices, are running about 7,500 per month. This is about the same level experienced during the last five years. Concurrently the number of unemployed persons, about 50,000, is the same as a year ago. This combination of sustained job growth, stabilized unemployment and a good variety of job openings, provides the State's youth reasonably good prospects for summer employment this year.

100,000 JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Although the current 4 percent growth in nonfarm jobs has resulted in about 25,000 **new** jobs over the past year, the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. Despite the seeming calmness in the job market as people go to work each day, there is beneath the surface a seething cauldron of activity — people starting, changing, or leaving jobs. This internal activity results in many more job opportunities than are usually conceptualized by most persons.

This year, the number is expected to be about 100,000 for the months of June, July, and August. The total includes all new jobs created by economic growth, those resulting from turnover as people change jobs, and those resulting from replacement due to retirements, death, moving from the area, etc. About one-eight of the job opportunities are accounted for by growth and replacement, while nearly seven-eights results from turnover.

Growth Jobs

Utah's experience in the last fifteen years, covering periods of good industrial employment growth as well as recession periods, resulted in an average net gain of approximately 5,000 **new** nonagricultural jobs each year during the summer months of June, July, and August. Since Utah's nonagricultural job base is larger now than in the 1970's and since 1985 is a good growth year, a net increase of approximately 6,000 nonagricultural jobs is expected during the summer of 1985. These jobs will contribute to an expansion of Utah's nonagricultural job base. In addition, seasonal jobs in agriculture will provide approximately 9,000 jobs during the summer months.

Replacement Jobs

Replacement jobs in nonagricultural industries usually number about 20 percent more than the number of growth jobs. Consequently, there will be approximately 7,000 job opportunities this summer to replace those workers who leave the labor force. Usually these jobs are filled from within by workers already working for an employer. This process does not result in an expansion in the total number of jobs in existence, but through a "filtering down process" it does provide employment opportunities for people who are hunting for a job.

Turnover Jobs

In a growing job market, people exhibit a greater tendency to change jobs. This summer it is expected that some 78,000 inter-firm job changes will occur in Utah. Job changes occur for a variety of reason — i.e., better pay, better hours, a job closer to home, personality conflicts, working conditions, a certain job is completed, etc. A given individual may, in fact, be hired more than once in a relatively short period of time due to changing jobs.

Summer Labor Supply

There will be approximately 150,000 individuals competing for the available job opportunities during June, July, and August of this year. These consist of approximately 50,000 currently unemployed people, 22,000 due to the increased size of the labor force and the 78,000 individuals who will be changing jobs during those three months.

YOUTH IMPACT ON LABOR MARKET

The impact of large numbers of youth entering the labor market during the summer months is notable.

Labor Force Impact

The 16-24 year olds normally account for about 28 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to over 30 percent. This change is due to the fact that approximately 91 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (approximately 20,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who want a job during the summer months. Most of these are students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, and who were not actively seeking work during the school year. Youth ages 16-19 account for over 61 percent of this change, and those 20-24 years of age account for 30 percent.

Impact on Unemployment

Another phenomenon created by this summer influx of youth into the labor market is its impact on unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 45 percent of the unemployed people who are looking for work. During the three summer months this share increases to about 60 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for about 18 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

Impact on Jobs

The youth groups (ages 16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually. This share varies from 30 percent in the September to May period, to 45 percent during the months of June, July, and August; a 50 percent increase due to summer job activities of youth. The 16-19 year old group's share of summer youth job acquisitions, more than doubles (from 9% to 21%) during the three summer months, while the 20-24 year old group increases its share of jobs acquired from 22 percent to 24 percent during the same period.

Job Hunting Success

Job hunting success increases with age and experience. Those 16-24 years of age entering the summer labor force this year will number about 20,000, and will join a comparable number of this age group who are already among the unemployed. This age group should obtain about 10,000 of the jobs available, a success ratio of about 25 percent. Within this group, the 20-24 year olds will have nearly a 30 percent success ratio in obtaining a job, while the 16-19 year olds will experience about 20 percent success. More education and more work experience account for most of these differences. The remaining jobs will be taken by the older and more experience workers in the labor force.

WHERE THE JOB OPENINGS WILL BE

Job openings will occur in most industries and occupations across the state.

Job Opportunities by Industry

Over half of the 100,000 job opportunities this summer will be in the trade (28,000) and service (24,000) industries. Construction will contribute about 15,000 openings, followed by government (federal-state and local) and

manufacturing with each adding about 12,000 openings. Transportation (trucking, air, bus, and railroad), communications (telephone/telegraph, radio and television), and public utilities (natural gas and electricity) will add some 5,000 new hires this summer. Also, the finance (banks, credit institutions, and real estate) industry will contribute about 4,000 new hires this summer.

In the trade industry the best potential will be in the food service area (restaurants and fast food outlets). Typically, this industry is where many young people find full or part-time summer employment. Other places of employment in the trade sector with better prospects for work include food stores, auto dealers and service stations, and drug and other proprietory stores.

The services industry sector encompasses a wide variety of service-related activities. Most job activity in terms of new hires will occur in the hotel/motel/lodging industry, personal services (laundries), business services (cleaning, guarding, photo finishing and others), auto repair shops, miscellaneous services including amusement and recreation activities, health care (hospitals and nursing homes), and education (primarily colleges and universities).

Job Openings By Occupation

Typically, the summer jobs available to youth are in the unskilled and semiskilled occupations. The pay for these occupations is usually the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour, although some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually make more. Occupations with better prospects of summer employment for youth are listed below.

amusement and recreation
child care attendants
construction laborers
delivery drivers & helpers
facility workers
farm workers
fast food service workers
general office clerks
hotel & motel maids
kitchen helpers
landscape laborers
material handlers and dock workers
receptionists
sales clerks
short order cooks
sprinkling system installers
typists
waiters/waitresses
warehouse workers

Helpful Job Search Tips

The contest for obtaining a job becomes one of having marketable job skills and timing, i.e., matching the right job skills with the right job at the right time.

Obviously, although summer job opportunities for Utah's youth are reasonably good this year, the competition for those jobs will still be severe. The following "8 Tips For Young Job Hunters" may be helpful.

1. Start early to give yourself as much time as possible.
2. Check for job leads with family, neighbors, employment and job counselors at school.
3. Pursue more than one lead at a time.
4. Be prepared to fill out applications. Bring along a list of references, complete with names, addresses, and telephone numbers. If you have had a job before, be ready to provide the employer's name, address, and the dates when you worked. Know your Social Security Number.
5. Before going for an interview, familiarize yourself with the company and its product or service. Present your skills and assets in their best light. Arrive for the interview alone, at least five minutes early.
6. Dress cleanly and neatly. Don't smoke, chew gum, or wear jeans. Leave portable radios and headphones at home. Speak clearly, avoid slang, and be positive and enthusiastic.
7. Be flexible about working hours. Many summer jobs require working afternoons, evenings, and weekends.
8. Follow-up applications and interviews by calling two or three days later to see if the positions are still available.

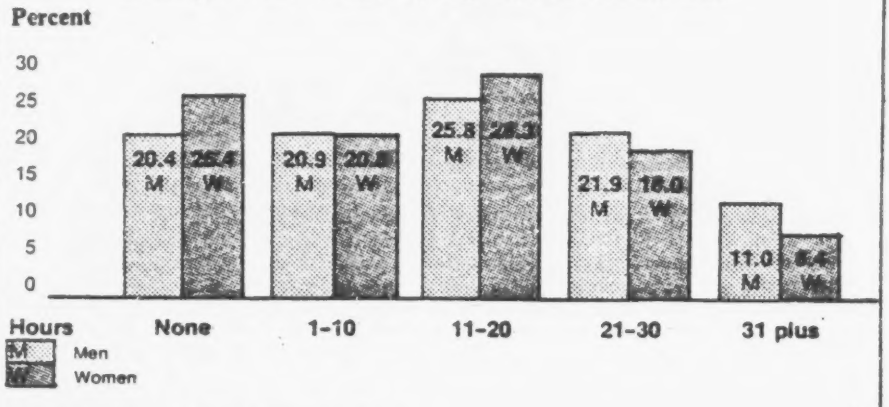
D

YOUTH SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS
EMPLOYMENT AND CAREERS

Three-fourths of all high school seniors held down a paid part-time or full-time job according to the results of a survey by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109). The results of the survey, based upon the high school class of 1982, are shown in Table A. Comparable results, going back to 1976, show relatively little change in total number employed. Forty-two percent of the men and 32 percent of the women earned $50 or more a week while in high school.

Table A

Hours per Week Worked by High School Seniors, 1982



Source: *Economic Outlook USA* Summer 1983 p. 65.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8											
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3											

-U = CPI for all urban consumers. -W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

FOURTH QUARTER 1984

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**100.7**	**102.1**	**99.8**	**90.7**	**102.2**	**99.7**	**103.8**
Provo-Orem, Utah	**96.3**	**105.7**	**87.1**	**71.5**	**98.1**	**102.3**	**104.8**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	105.4	98.4	111.6	97.9	108.1	119.4	103.3
San Francisco, California	145.9	108.1	271.9	58.5	122.7	155.6	114.7
San Diego, California	113.4	98.2	157.0	75.4	117.5	119.6	100.8
Denver, Colorado	109.6	106.8	143.9	73.6	110.6	102.5	100.6
Portland, Oregon	105.8	106.3	103.9	68.1	119.0	138.5	107.3
Billings, Montana	108.8	109.1	136.9	71.2	99.6	116.8	103.9
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	110.4	101.4	132.0	93.6	102.7	112.3	108.7
Albuquerque, New Mexico	100.6	102.0	116.3	69.2	101.0	104.6	98.5
Tacoma, Washington	102.2	105.1	102.5	48.7	100.6	147.9	110.1
Casper, Wyoming	101.2	105.8	92.5	93.4	104.3	107.7	104.9
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	102.9	95.1	106.2	123.5	100.0	104.2	98.3
Indianapolis, Indiana	99.0	99.5	100.1	97.1	110.9	94.1	94.7
Kansas City, Missouri	105.8	105.5	107.3	110.8	98.6	115.2	104.1
New York, New York	134.4	108.8	163.0	169.9	129.2	150.5	113.4
Houston, Texas	107.6	101.4	102.7	122.2	111.9	105.8	108.0
Highest City	145.9 San Francisco, CA	127.6 Anchorage, AK	160.6 Boca Raton, FL	194.8 Fairfield, CT	129.2 New York, NY	168.6 Anchorage, AK	113.4 New York, NY
Lowest City	88.3 Clinton, MO	86.0 Joplin, MO	72.7 Elmira, NY	48.7 Tacoma, WA	79.1 Rocky Mount, NC	76.3 Paris, IN	88.4 Joplin, MO

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Apr. 1985(f)	Apr. 1984	% Change	Mar. 1985(p)	Mar. 1984	% Change	Feb. 1985(r)	Feb. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	735,900	711,400	3.4	734,200	705,400	4.1	737,000	697,400	5.7
Employed	683,400	665,300	2.7	678,300	654,400	3.7	679,500	643,000	5.7
Unemployed	52,500	46,100	13.9	55,900	51,000	9.6	57,500	54,400	5.7
Percent of Labor Force	7.1	6.5	—	7.6	7.2	—	7.8	7.8	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	7.1	6.4	—	7.1	6.7	—	7.0	7.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Apr. 1985(f)	Apr. 1984	% Change	Mar. 1985(p)	Mar. 1984	% Change	Feb. 1985(r)	Feb. 1984	% Change
Total	618,400	593,200	4.2	616,200	586,700	5.0	611,400	579,900	5.4
Mining	10,000	13,500	—25.9	11,100	13,900	—20.1	11,200	13,900	—19.4
Metal Mining	2,200	5,000	—56.0	3,100	5,100	—39.2	3,100	5,200	—40.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,700	2,900	—6.9	2,800	3,000	—6.7	2,800	3,000	—6.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	5,100	5,600	—8.9	5,200	5,800	—10.3	5,300	5,700	—7.0
Contract Construction	33,900	31,400	8.0	33,300	29,300	13.7	32,600	27,300	19.4
Manufacturing	96,200	92,900	3.6	95,800	91,800	4.4	95,500	90,600	5.4
Durable Goods	68,100	65,400	4.1	67,800	64,500	5.1	67,600	63,400	6.6
Primary Metals	5,200	5,900	—11.9	5,400	5,800	—6.9	5,300	5,800	—8.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	21,400	20,600	3.9	21,500	20,500	4.9	21,400	20,200	5.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9,800	9,500	3.2	9,600	9,200	4.3	10,100	9,000	12.2
Transportation Equipment	13,900	12,000	15.8	13,800	12,100	14.0	13,600	12,100	12.4
Other Durable Goods	17,800	17,500	1.7	17,500	17,000	2.9	17,300	16,300	6.1
Non-Durable Goods	28,100	27,400	2.6	28,000	27,300	2.6	27,900	27,200	2.6
Food & Kindred Products	8,600	8,500	1.2	8,500	8,400	1.2	8,500	8,400	1.2
Textile & Apparel Products	6,500	6,700	—3.0	6,500	6,700	—3.0	6,500	6,600	—1.5
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3,800	3,600	5.6	3,800	3,600	5.6	3,800	3,700	2.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	9,200	8,700	5.7	9,200	8,600	7.0	9,000	8,500	5.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	36,000	35,800	0.6	36,000	36,000	—	36,100	36,300	—0.6
Railroad Transportation	3,600	4,000	—10.0	3,700	4,000	—7.5	3,800	4,000	—5.0
Other Transportation	16,200	15,600	3.8	16,100	15,700	2.5	16,100	15,900	1.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16,200	16,200	—	16,200	16,300	—0.6	16,300	16,400	—0.6
Trade	144,900	136,600	6.1	144,000	135,500	6.3	142,700	133,900	6.6
Wholesale Trade	35,400	34,200	3.5	35,400	34,200	3.5	35,100	33,900	3.5
Retail Trade	109,500	102,400	6.9	108,600	101,300	7.2	107,500	100,000	7.5
Building Materials	5,600	5,100	9.8	5,400	4,900	10.2	5,300	4,700	12.8
Food Stores	19,100	17,300	10.4	19,100	17,300	10.4	19,000	17,300	9.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13,500	12,400	8.9	13,300	12,100	9.9	13,000	11,800	10.2
Eating & Drinking Places	34,200	32,100	6.5	33,600	31,300	7.3	32,800	30,600	7.2
Other Retail	37,100	35,500	4.5	37,200	35,600	4.5	37,400	35,600	5.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31,000	29,400	5.4	30,900	29,100	6.2	30,700	28,800	6.6
Services	130,200	120,200	8.3	129,400	119,000	8.7	127,800	117,400	8.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9,800	9,500	3.2	9,500	9,100	4.4	9,500	8,800	8.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	44,600	39,300	13.5	44,200	38,800	13.9	43,200	37,800	14.3
Medical & Other Health Services	32,800	31,200	5.1	32,800	31,100	5.5	32,600	30,900	5.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	30,400	29,300	3.8	30,500	29,400	3.7	30,400	29,400	3.4
Other Services	12,600	10,600	18.9	12,300	10,600	16.0	12,100	10,700	13.1
Government	136,200	133,300	2.2	135,700	132,200	2.6	134,700	131,800	2.2
Federal Government	38,900	37,500	3.7	38,600	37,100	4.0	38,000	36,700	3.5
U.S. Federal Defense	22,900	22,200	3.2	23,000	22,300	3.1	22,800	22,300	2.2
Other Federal Government	16,000	15,300	4.6	15,600	14,800	5.4	15,200	14,400	5.6
State Government	35,800	35,800	0.0	35,900	35,900	—0.0	36,100	36,100	0.0
State Education	20,200	20,200	0.0	20,300	20,300	—0.0	20,500	20,500	0.0
Other State Government	15,600	15,600	0.0	15,600	15,500	0.6	15,500	15,500	0.0
Local Government	61,500	60,000	2.5	61,200	59,200	3.4	60,600	59,000	2.7
Local Education	39,400	38,300	2.9	39,400	38,000	3.7	38,900	37,800	2.9
Other Local Government	22,100	21,700	1.8	21,800	21,200	2.8	21,800	21,200	2.8
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. '85 (f)	Apr. '84	Percent Change	Mar. '85 (p)	Feb. '85 (r)	Jan. '85	Dec. '84	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	739.9	715.3	3.4	740.1	748.0	753.7	734.6	732.1	728.8	728.4	727.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	687.7	669.6	2.7	687.5	695.3	702.6	688.2	685.2	681.4	681.3	680.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	52.2	45.7	14.2	52.6	52.7	51.0	46.4	46.9	47.5	47.1	46.2
Unemployment Rate	7.1	6.4	—	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	620.9	595.3	4.3	621.9	621.3	622.0	614.5	614.1	610.3	606.5	605.8
Mining	10.2	13.7	—25.5	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.9	11.8	11.1	11.7	11.8
Contract Construction	36.3	33.6	8.0	37.7	38.8	38.9	36.6	36.7	36.9	36.7	36.4
Manufacturing	97.4	94.0	3.6	97.0	96.9	96.6	95.4	95.7	95.5	95.0	95.1
Durable Goods	68.9	66.2	4.1	68.6	68.5	68.8	67.8	67.9	68.1	67.9	67.9
Nondurable Goods	28.5	27.8	2.5	28.4	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.8	27.4	27.1	27.2
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.3	36.0	0.8	36.4	36.9	37.2	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.3	36.3
Trade	147.2	138.8	6.1	146.9	146.2	146.3	143.7	144.0	143.2	142.5	142.6
Wholesale	35.6	34.4	3.5	35.7	35.6	35.6	35.4	35.3	35.3	35.0	35.1
Retail	111.6	104.4	6.9	111.2	110.6	110.7	108.3	108.7	107.9	107.5	107.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.1	29.6	5.1	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.0	30.2
Services	128.8	118.9	8.3	128.6	127.5	127.8	126.1	125.5	123.8	123.1	122.5
Government	133.6	130.7	2.2	133.2	132.9	133.2	133.9	133.3	133.2	131.2	130.9
Federal	38.5	37.1	3.8	38.6	38.3	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.0	37.7	37.4
State	35.0	35.0	0.0	34.6	34.9	35.0	35.2	35.7	35.8	35.1	35.0
Local	60.1	58.6	2.6	60.0	59.7	59.7	60.2	59.5	59.4	58.4	58.5

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, MARCH 1985
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Mar. 1985(p)	% Change from Mar. '84	Percent Distribution	Mar. 1985(p)	% Change from Mar. '84	Percent Distribution	Mar. 1985(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	358.1	4.6	100.0	258.1	5.6	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	10.4	—20.6	2.9	0.7	—12.5	0.3	8.9	80.2
Contract Construction	30.0	11.9	8.4	3.3	32.0	1.3	25.8	77.5
Manufacturing	66.1	4.6	18.5	29.7	3.8	11.5	62.5	65.2
Durable Goods	49.6	5.5	13.9	18.2	4.0	7.1	43.6	64.3
Nondurable Goods	16.5	1.9	4.6	11.5	3.6	4.5	18.9	67.5
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.0	—1.2	7.0	11.0	2.8	4.3	25.4	70.6
Total Trade	78.1	6.0	21.8	65.9	6.6	25.5	127.7	88.7
Wholesale Trade	26.1	1.2	7.3	9.3	10.7	3.6	30.1	85.0
Retail Trade	52.0	8.6	14.5	56.6	6.0	21.9	97.6	89.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.5	—5.0	3.2	19.4	14.1	7.5	24.2	78.3
Services	63.7	12.0	17.8	65.7	5.8	25.5	98.0	75.7
Total Government	73.4	2.9	20.5	62.3	2.3	24.1	NA	NA
Federal Government	24.5	3.4	6.8	14.1	5.2	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.2	0.0	4.5	6.8	11.5	2.6	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.3	9.3	2.3	7.3	1.4	2.9	NA	NA
State Government	17.4	—0.0	4.9	18.5	0.5	7.2	NA	NA
State Education	11.6	0.0	3.2	8.7	0.0	3.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.8	0.0	1.7	9.8	1.0	3.8	NA	NA
Local Government	31.6	5.0	8.8	29.6	1.7	11.5	NA	NA
Local Education	16.6	3.8	4.6	22.8	3.6	8.8	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.0	6.4	4.2	6.8	4.2	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Apr. '85(f)	Apr. '84	% Chg.	Mar. '85(p)	Feb.'85(r)	Apr. '85(f)	Apr. '84	% Chg.	Mar.'85(p)	Feb.'85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**482,000**	466,700	3.3	482,200	485,700	**94,900**	89,900	5.6	94,800	94,300
Employed	**451,600**	439,400	2.8	449,700	451,600	**87,000**	84,000	3.6	86,300	86,200
Unemployed	**30,500**	27,300	11.7	32,400	34,100	**7,900**	5,900	33.9	8,500	8,000
Percent of Labor Force	**6.3**	5.8	—	6.7	7.0	**8.3**	6.6	—	9.0	8.5
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**438,600**	420,300	4.4	437,200	434,100	**71,100**	67,800	4.9	71,000	70,200
Mining	**3,000**	5,700	—47.4	3,800	3,800	**200**	100	100.0	200	200
Contract Construction	**22,500**	20,700	8.7	22,300	21,900	**3,200**	3,000	6.7	3,100	2,900
Manufacturing	**66,500**	64,000	3.9	66,100	66,100	**12,300**	12,200	0.8	12,300	12,300
Durable Goods	**48,300**	46,400	4.1	48,100	48,000	**8,900**	9,100	-2.2	9,000	9,000
Nondurable Goods	**18,200**	17,700	2.8	18,000	18,000	**3,400**	3,200	6.3	3,400	3,300
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28,500**	28,400	0.4	28,600	28,700	**2,200**	2,200	0.0	2,100	2,100
Total Trade	**107,600**	101,500	6.0	106,900	106,000	**14,500**	13,600	6.6	14,500	14,200
Wholesale Trade	**30,600**	29,600	3.4	30,600	30,400	**1,700**	1,600	6.3	1,700	1,700
Retail Trade	**76,900**	71,900	7.0	76,300	75,500	**12,900**	12,000	7.5	12,800	12,500
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**25,300**	24,000	5.4	25,200	25,100	**2,200**	2,100	4.8	2,200	2,200
Services	**89,000**	82,200	8.3	88,100	87,000	**24,000**	22,100	8.6	24,300	24,100
Total Government	**96,200**	93,800	2.6	96,100	95,400	**12,600**	12,400	1.6	12,400	12,200

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
Note: The current month's figures are forecast; the previous month's are preliminary. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Apr.'85(f)	Mar.'85(p)	Feb.'85(r)	Apr.'84	Apr.'85(f)	Apr.'84	% Change	Apr.'85(f)	Apr.'84	% Change
State Total	**7.1**	7.6	7.8	6.5	**735,900**	711,400	3.4	**618,400**	593,200	4.2
Bear River	**5.6**	6.6	6.2	5.1	**49,640**	48,180	3.0	**36,290**	34,790	4.3
Box Elder	**5.5**	6.0	5.3	4.4	**19,460**	18,650	4.3	**13,510**	12,850	5.1
Cache	**5.7**	7.0	6.9	5.6	**29,330**	28,530	2.8	**22,400**	21,470	4.3
Rich	**4.2**	9.0	6.4	3.4	**850**	1,010	—15.8	**380**	480	—20.8
Wasatch Front	**6.3**	6.7	7.0	5.8	**482,030**	466,690	3.3	**438,560**	420,320	4.3
North	**5.7**	6.3	6.3	5.4	**151,390**	146,940	3.0	**106,830**	101,570	5.2
Davis	**4.5**	4.9	5.0	4.5	**74,170**	73,530	0.9	**49,960**	47,420	5.4
Morgan	**8.0**	6.4	8.0	4.4	**2,150**	2,190	-1.4	**980**	960	2.1
Weber	**6.8**	7.7	7.6	6.5	**75,070**	71,220	5.4	**55,870**	53,180	5.1
South	**6.6**	6.9	7.3	6.0	**330,640**	319,750	3.4	**331,730**	318,750	4.1
Salt Lake	**6.6**	6.9	7.3	6.0	**320,440**	309,900	3.4	**321,240**	308,650	4.1
Tooele	**7.8**	8.3	8.8	6.8	**10,220**	9,850	3.6	**10,490**	10,090	4.0
Mountainlands	**8.7**	8.8	8.4	6.9	**108,800**	102,720	5.9	**79,760**	75,880	5.1
Summit	**9.1**	5.2	5.0	6.5	**10,630**	9,750	9.0	**6,520**	6,040	7.9
Utah	**8.3**	9.0	8.5	6.6	**94,880**	89,880	5.6	**71,100**	67,820	4.8
Wasatch	**19.1**	18.1	18.1	17.7	**3,290**	3,090	6.5	**2,140**	2,020	5.9
Central	**10.1**	11.5	12.8	10.0	**27,250**	25,860	5.4	**16,190**	15,060	7.5
Juab	**21.5**	21.4	26.8	14.2	**2,160**	2,060	4.9	**1,430**	1,480	—3.4
Millard	**5.2**	6.2	6.5	5.8	**8,750**	7,600	15.1	**5,330**	4,480	19.0
Piute	**14.6**	20.4	20.4	13.7	**460**	450	2.2	**200**	190	5.3
Sanpete	**16.7**	17.9	18.8	15.3	**6,880**	6,700	2.7	**3,690**	3,560	3.7
Sevier	**6.4**	8.4	10.4	8.0	**8,120**	8,140	-0.2	**5,140**	4,970	3.4
Wayne	**10.8**	15.1	16.5	13.6	**880**	910	—3.3	**390**	370	5.4
Southwestern	**7.8**	8.2	8.8	7.2	**27,160**	25,890	4.9	**18,620**	17,600	5.8
Beaver	**9.9**	6.9	6.6	7.8	**2,350**	2,100	11.9	**1,340**	1,190	12.6
Garfield	**15.7**	23.6	24.5	15.4	**1,840**	1,820	1.1	**1,290**	1,260	2.4
Iron	**6.6**	7.0	7.4	6.1	**8,850**	8,550	3.5	**6,670**	6,380	4.5
Kane	**16.7**	16.7	18.0	12.0	**1,940**	1,760	10.2	**1,080**	1,020	5.9
Washington	**5.8**	5.9	6.8	5.8	**12,180**	11,660	4.5	**8,250**	7,760	6.3
Uintah Basin	**10.4**	12.3	11.8	8.6	**18,790**	18,660	0.7	**13,010**	13,010	0.0
Daggett	**5.4**	11.1	3.9	2.5	**290**	280	3.6	**220**	210	4.8
Duchesne	**11.7**	13.8	14.3	9.1	**6,840**	7,070	—3.3	**4,210**	4,460	—5.6
Uintah	**9.8**	11.5	10.5	8.4	**11,650**	11,310	3.0	**8,590**	8,340	3.0
Southeastern	**13.1**	13.5	14.5	13.6	**22,230**	23,380	—4.9	**16,010**	16,530	—3.1
Carbon	**11.5**	11.9	12.3	12.6	**9,720**	9,850	—1.3	**7,500**	7,390	1.5
Emery	**14.9**	15.1	16.8	14.6	**5,620**	6,360	—11.6	**3,580**	4,070	—12.0
Grand	**19.7**	18.5	19.9	17.7	**3,000**	2,960	1.4	**2,100**	2,090	—0.5
San Juan	**9.7**	10.9	12.2	11.2	**3,900**	4,210	—7.4	**2,820**	2,970	—5.1

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1985	Feb.(r) 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar.(p) 1985	Feb.(r) 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar.(p) 1985	Feb.(r) 1985	Mar. 1984
MINING	$538.00	$544.84	$574.00	42.8	42.8	44.6	$12.57	$12.73	$12.87
CONSTRUCTION	496.18	494.52	510.84	39.1	39.0	39.6	12.69	12.68	12.90
MANUFACTURING	356.00	355.51	350.17	39.6	39.9	41.1	8.99	8.91	8.52
Durable Goods	375.65	373.60	359.54	41.1	41.1	42.2	9.14	9.09	8.52
Nondurable Goods	302.46	305.61	328.02	35.5	36.6	38.5	8.52	8.35	8.52
TRADE	238.23	237.60	228.47	31.1	31.1	31.6	7.66	7.64	7.23
Wholesale Trade	363.10	364.06	355.32	36.9	36.7	37.6	9.84	9.92	9.45
Retail Trade	190.45	188.43	177.83	28.9	28.9	29.2	6.59	6.52	6.09
AVERAGE	317.03	316.54	319.69	34.8	34.9	35.8	9.11	9.07	8.93

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1985	Feb. (r) 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. (p) 1985	Feb. (r) 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. (p) 1985	Feb. (r) 1985	Mar. 1984
MINING	$552.59	$542.57	$536.78	44.6	44.4	42.4	$12.39	$12.22	$12.66
Metal Mining	554.55	556.08	537.43	41.2	41.1	40.9	13.46	13.53	13.14
Bituminous Coal Mining	643.87	605.76	605.25	40.7	39.8	39.2	15.82	15.22	15.44
CONSTRUCTION	481.15	480.00	496.22	38.4	38.4	38.2	12.53	12.50	12.99
MANUFACTURING	374.26	369.08	357.82	39.9	39.9	40.8	9.38	9.25	8.77
Durable Goods	401.02	395.20	374.05	41.6	41.6	41.7	9.64	9.50	8.97
Primary Metal Industries	605.35	587.29	561.70	42.6	41.8	41.0	14.21	14.05	13.70
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	263.37	351.52	347.99	42.4	41.6	40.7	8.57	8.45	8.55
Transportation Equipment	491.15	491.99	460.71	41.8	41.8	43.3	11.75	11.77	10.64
Nondurable Goods	311.10	308.88	324.09	35.8	36.0	39.0	8.69	8.58	8.31
Food & Kindred Products	288.15	293.02	328.55	36.2	36.4	41.8	7.96	8.05	7.86
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	531.48	548.49	530.85	41.2	43.6	42.4	12.90	12.58	12.52
TRADE	217.80	216.18	213.98	30.0	29.9	30.7	7.26	7.23	6.97
Wholesale Trade	351.98	350.48	342.80	36.1	35.8	37.1	9.75	9.79	9.24
Retail Trade	176.81	174.78	173.64	28.2	28.1	28.7	6.27	6.22	6.05
Food Stores	219.24	220.75	222.83	29.0	29.2	28.1	7.56	7.56	7.93
Other Retail	174.94	174.42	165.88	28.4	28.5	28.6	6.16	6.12	5.80
AVERAGE	319.24	315.77	320.02	34.7	34.7	35.4	9.20	9.10	9.04

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Apr. '85	Preliminary Mar. '85	Final Feb. '85	Final Apr. '84	Final Mar. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,920	7,716	5,310	10,384	9,605
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	4,700	5,304	4,597	4,966	4,307
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	12,620	13,020	9,967	15,350	13,912
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,250	8,154	7,442	9,389	8,993
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	4,800	4,709	4,351	7,511	7,314
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,323	2,656	2,127	1,497	1,616
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	13,636	16,342	19,809	13,553	16,935
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.51	3.05	3.72	2.66	3.30
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$8,196,000	$9,186,914	$9,656,930	$5,218,418	$7,106,368

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					Percent Change			
	Mar. '85	Feb. '85	Jan. '85	Dec. '84	Mar. '84	From Last Month	Mar. '84 to Mar. '85	Feb. '84 to Feb. '85	Jan. '83 to Jan. '85	Dec. '83 to Dec. '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**318.8**	317.4	316.1	315.5	307.3	**0.4**	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.0
Food and Beverages	**301.6**	301.4	299.3	297.2	294.3	**0.1**	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.7
Food at Home	**298.4**	298.6	296.1	293.2	293.1	**—0.1**	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.6
Housing	**344.7**	343.6	342.0	341.2	331.5	**0.3**	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.2
Rent Residential	**259.2**	258.4	257.1	256.1	244.8	**0.3**	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.8
Fuel and Other Util.	**388.2**	386.5	387.7	386.0	380.1	**0.4**	2.1	0.9	3.1	4.2
Medical Care	**396.5**	393.8	391.1	388.5	374.5	**0.7**	5.9	5.5	5.8	6.1
Apparel and Upkeep	**205.3**	201.8	199.8	203.2	198.8	**1.7**	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.0
Transportation	**316.7**	314.3	314.7	315.8	306.9	**0.8**	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.1
Gasoline	**360.0**	351.6	356.8	365.7	368.6	**2.4**	—2.3	—4.7	—1.6	—0.5
Energy[2]	**416.6**	411.4	414.5	418.9	418.1	**1.3**	—0.4	—3.1	—0.5	0.2
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**308.7**	309.2	309.8	309.9	311.0	**—0.2**	—0.7	0.1	0.6	1.2
Finished Goods	**292.4**	292.5	292.7	292.4	291.2	**—0.0**	0.4	1.0	1.4	2.0
Intermediate Materials	**318.6**	318.6	319.6	319.8	319.6	**0.0**	—0.3	0.2	0.8	0.9
Crude Materials	**312.9**	318.3	319.4	323.1	337.1	**—0.7**	—7.2	—1.7	—4.9	—3.1

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SALT LAKE CITY AREA WAGE SURVEY

November 1984

Pay raises for most Salt Lake City area workers, studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its annual wage survey, remained moderate for the second year in a row. Between November 1983 and November 1984 increases for four occupational groups studied ranged from 1.8 to 5.5 percent compared to between 0.5 and 7.5 percent for the prior twelve months. Increases for office clerical workers and electronic data processing workers were the smallest in ten years.

Of the thirteen office clerical occupations studied, stenographers were the highest paid at $373.00 per week, followed by secretaries at $337.00 and payroll clerks at $303.50. Word processors earned $262.50 per week, while typists earned $228.00. Messengers and file clerks were the lowest paid clerical workers at $208.50 and $210.50 per week, respectively.

Among professional and technical workers, computer systems analysts averaged $635.00, while computer programmers and operators received $467.50 and $376.50, respectively. Average weekly earnings for drafters were $428.00 and for electronics technicians were $388.50.

Of the twenty-two hourly positions surveyed, maintenance pipefitters were the highest paid at $13.55 per hour; while janitors, porters, and cleaners were the lowest paid workers at $4.40 per hour. Truckdrivers earned $9.57, while guards averaged $4.53.

The survey was based on data reported by 164 establishments selected to represent 674 private, non-farm, business establishments employing 149,691 workers in a three county metropolitan area. In addition to average wage rates, the survey report also contains data on rate ranges, wage trends and fringe benefits. The complete report, Bulletin 3025-68, is available for $2.25 per copy from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. Further information may also be obtained by phoning 533-2001.

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